Reno Police and Public Safety Services

City of Reno

160 Blackburn Street, Reno, TX 75462
(903)785-1744-main/ (903)783-0463-fax

Chief of Police Matt Birch ***Sergeant Jeremy Massey***

To: Reno City Council
From: Matt Birch, Chief of Police, Reno Police Department
Date: January 28, 2014
Subject: Reno Police Department 2013 Racial profiling report

In 2001 the state of Texas took steps to combat racial profiling in policing by passing the racial profiling law. Since then, Reno Police Department, in response to the law being passed, has enacted policies and general orders to ensure its officers are abiding by those laws and ensuring its officers use only information based on standards of reasonable suspicion and probable cause as required by the 4th Amendment of the US Constitution and statutory authority.

Also in response to the law, Reno Police Department makes a complaint form readily available in the public areas of City Hall near the billing windows and near the Police Department entrance. Racial profiling is also a priority on the department's webpage where anyone can find a copy of the complaint form.

In addition to the 2013 Racial Profiling Report and data, you'll find a copy of the Racial Profiling law, a copy of the department's policy on Racial or Biased Based Profiling, and a copy of Reno Police Department complaint form.

This report covers all of 2013 and is further documentation that Reno Police Department is in compliance with the law regarding racial profiling and is proactive and transparent regarding this issue.

If you should have any questions about this report, please feel free to contact me at any time.

Sincerely,

Matt Birch
Chief of Police
Reno Police Department

Partial Exemption Racial Profiling Reporting
(Tier 1)
January 2013 - December 2013

RENO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Number of motor vehicle stops:

Mark only 1 category per vehicle stop

1. 199 Citation Only
2. 18 Arrest Only
3. 6 Both

4. 223 Total

Race or Ethnicity:

5. 30 African
6. 1 Asian
7. 172 Caucasian
8. 17 Hispanic
9. 1 Middle Eastern
10. 0 Native American

11. 221 Total

Race or Ethnicity known prior to stop?

12. 19 Yes
13. 204 No

14. 223 Total

Search Conducted?

15. 28 Yes
16. 195 No

17. 223 Total

Was search consented?

18. 8 Yes
19. 20 No

20. 28 Total Must equal #15

53

RACIAL PROFILING ANALYSIS

January 2013 - December 2013

RENO POLICE DEPARTMENT
160 BLACKBURN ST.
RENO, TX 75462

Race/Ethnicity	Contacts		Searches		Consent Searches		PC Searches		Custody Arrest	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian	172	77.8%	20	71.4%	5	62.5%	15	75.0%	17	70.8%
African American	30	13.6%	6	21.4%	1	12.5%	5	25.0%	7	29.2%
Hispanic	17	7.7%	2	7.1%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian	1	.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Middle Eastern	1	.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	221		28		8		20		24	

Art. 2.131. RACIAL PROFILING PROHIBITED. A peace officer may not engage in racial profiling.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Art. 2.132. LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY ON RACIAL PROFILING.

(a) In this article:

(1) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency of the state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that employs peace officers who make motor vehicle stops in the routine performance of the officers' official duties.

(2) "Motor vehicle stop" means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.

(3) "Race or ethnicity" means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, or Middle Eastern descent.

(b) Each law enforcement agency in this state shall adopt a detailed written policy on racial profiling. The policy must:

(1) clearly define acts constituting racial profiling;

(2) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling;

(3) implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual;

(4) provide public education relating to the agency's complaint process;

(5) require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency's policy adopted under this article;

(6) require collection of information relating to motor vehicle stops in which a citation is issued and to arrests made as a result of those stops, including information relating to:

(A) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained;

(B) whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether the individual detained consented to the search; and

(C) whether the peace officer knew the race or ethnicity of the individual detained before detaining that individual; and

(7) require the chief administrator of the agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, to submit an annual report of the information collected under Subdivision (6) to:

(A) the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; and

(B) the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency, if the agency is an agency of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.

(c) The data collected as a result of the reporting requirements of this article shall not constitute prima facie evidence of racial profiling.

(d) On adoption of a policy under Subsection (b), a law enforcement agency shall examine the feasibility of installing video camera and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motor vehicle regularly used to make motor vehicle stops and transmitter-activated equipment in each agency law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle stops. If a law enforcement agency installs video or audio equipment as provided by this subsection, the policy adopted by the agency under Subsection (b) must include standards for reviewing video and audio documentation.

(e) A report required under Subsection (b)(7) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes

a motor vehicle stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the collection of information as required by a policy under Subsection (b)(6).

(f) On the commencement of an investigation by a law enforcement agency of a complaint described by Subsection (b)(3) in which a video or audio recording of the occurrence on which the complaint is based was made, the agency shall promptly provide a copy of the recording to the peace officer who is the subject of the complaint on written request by the officer.

(g) On a finding by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education that the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency intentionally failed to submit a report required under Subsection (b)(7), the commission shall begin disciplinary procedures against the chief administrator.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172, Sec. 25, eff. September 1, 2009.

Art. 2.133. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS. (a) In this article, "race or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

(b) A peace officer who stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs the officer information relating to the stop, including:

(1) a physical description of any person operating the motor vehicle who is detained as a result of the stop, including:

(A) the person's gender; and

(B) the person's race or ethnicity, as stated by the person or, if the person does not state the person's race or

ethnicity, as determined by the officer to the best of the officer's ability;

(2) the initial reason for the stop;

(3) whether the officer conducted a search as a result of the stop and, if so, whether the person detained consented to the search;

(4) whether any contraband or other evidence was discovered in the course of the search and a description of the contraband or evidence;

(5) the reason for the search, including whether:

(A) any contraband or other evidence was in plain view;

(B) any probable cause or reasonable suspicion existed to perform the search; or

(C) the search was performed as a result of the towing of the motor vehicle or the arrest of any person in the motor vehicle;

(6) whether the officer made an arrest as a result of the stop or the search, including a statement of whether the arrest was based on a violation of the Penal Code, a violation of a traffic law or ordinance, or an outstanding warrant and a statement of the offense charged;

(7) the street address or approximate location of the stop; and

(8) whether the officer issued a written warning or a citation as a result of the stop.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172, Sec. 26, eff. September 1, 2009.

Art. 2.134. COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION COLLECTED. (a) In this article:

(1) "Motor vehicle stop" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

(2) "Race or ethnicity" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

(b) A law enforcement agency shall compile and analyze the information contained in each report received by the agency under Article 2.133. Not later than March 1 of each year, each law enforcement agency shall submit a report containing the incident-based data compiled during the previous calendar year to the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education and, if the law enforcement agency is a local law enforcement agency, to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency.

(c) A report required under Subsection (b) must be submitted by the chief administrator of the law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, and must include:

(1) a comparative analysis of the information compiled under Article 2.133 to:

(A) evaluate and compare the number of motor vehicle stops, within the applicable jurisdiction, of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities; and

(B) examine the disposition of motor vehicle stops made by officers employed by the agency, categorized according to the race or ethnicity of the affected persons, as appropriate, including any searches resulting from stops within the applicable jurisdiction; and

(2) information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling.

(d) A report required under Subsection (b) may not include identifying information about a peace officer who makes a motor vehicle stop or about an individual who is stopped or arrested by a peace officer. This subsection does not affect the reporting of information required under Article 2.133(b)(1).

(e) The Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, in accordance with Section 1701.162, Occupations Code, shall develop guidelines for compiling and reporting information as required by this article.

(f) The data collected as a result of the reporting requirements of this article shall not constitute prima facie evidence of racial profiling.

(g) On a finding by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education that the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency intentionally failed to submit a report required under Subsection (b), the commission shall begin disciplinary procedures against the chief administrator.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172, Sec. 27, eff. September 1, 2009.

Art. 2.135. PARTIAL EXEMPTION FOR AGENCIES USING VIDEO AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT. (a) A peace officer is exempt from the reporting requirement under Article 2.133 and the chief administrator of a law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the administrator is elected, employed, or appointed, is exempt from the compilation, analysis, and reporting requirements under Article 2.134 if:

(1) during the calendar year preceding the date that a report under Article 2.134 is required to be submitted:

(A) each law enforcement motor vehicle regularly used by an officer employed by the agency to make motor vehicle stops is equipped with video camera and transmitter-activated equipment and each law enforcement motorcycle regularly used to make motor vehicle stops is equipped with transmitter-activated equipment; and

(B) each motor vehicle stop made by an officer employed by the agency that is capable of being recorded by

video and audio or audio equipment, as appropriate, is recorded by using the equipment; or

(2) the governing body of the county or municipality served by the law enforcement agency, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency, certifies to the Department of Public Safety, not later than the date specified by rule by the department, that the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Subsection (a)(1)(A) and the agency does not receive from the state funds or video and audio equipment sufficient, as determined by the department, for the agency to accomplish that purpose.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, a law enforcement agency that is exempt from the requirements under Article 2.134 shall retain the video and audio or audio documentation of each motor vehicle stop for at least 90 days after the date of the stop. If a complaint is filed with the law enforcement agency alleging that a peace officer employed by the agency has engaged in racial profiling with respect to a motor vehicle stop, the agency shall retain the video and audio or audio record of the stop until final disposition of the complaint.

(c) This article does not affect the collection or reporting requirements under Article 2.132.

(d) In this article, "motor vehicle stop" has the meaning assigned by Article 2.132(a).

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Amended by:

Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172, Sec. 28, eff. September 1, 2009.

Art. 2.136. LIABILITY. A peace officer is not liable for damages arising from an act relating to the collection or

reporting of information as required by Article 2.133 or under a policy adopted under Article 2.132.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Art. 2.137. PROVISION OF FUNDING OR EQUIPMENT. (a) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules for providing funds or video and audio equipment to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A), including specifying criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies. The criteria may include consideration of tax effort, financial hardship, available revenue, and budget surpluses. The criteria must give priority to:

(1) law enforcement agencies that employ peace officers whose primary duty is traffic enforcement;

(2) smaller jurisdictions; and

(3) municipal and county law enforcement agencies.

(b) The Department of Public Safety shall collaborate with an institution of higher education to identify law enforcement agencies that need funds or video and audio equipment for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A). The collaboration may include the use of a survey to assist in developing criteria to prioritize funding or equipment provided to law enforcement agencies.

(c) To receive funds or video and audio equipment from the state for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A), the governing body of a county or municipality, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency serving the county or municipality, shall certify to the Department of Public Safety that the law enforcement agency needs funds or video and audio equipment for that purpose.

(d) On receipt of funds or video and audio equipment from the state for the purpose of installing video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A), the governing

body of a county or municipality, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency serving the county or municipality, shall certify to the Department of Public Safety that the law enforcement agency has installed video and audio equipment as described by Article 2.135(a)(1)(A) and is using the equipment as required by Article 2.135(a)(1).

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Art. 2.138. RULES. The Department of Public Safety may adopt rules to implement Articles 2.131-2.137.

Added by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 947, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Art. 2.1385. CIVIL PENALTY. (a) If the chief administrator of a local law enforcement agency intentionally fails to submit the incident-based data as required by Article 2.134, the agency is liable to the state for a civil penalty in the amount of $1,000 for each violation. The attorney general may sue to collect a civil penalty under this subsection.

(b) From money appropriated to the agency for the administration of the agency, the executive director of a state law enforcement agency that intentionally fails to submit the incident-based data as required by Article 2.134 shall remit to the comptroller the amount of $1,000 for each violation.

(c) Money collected under this article shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund.

Added by Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1172, Sec. 29, eff. September 1, 2009.

	RENO POLICE DEPARTMENT	
	Policy 2.13 Bias Based Policing	
	Effective Date: 02/06/2012	Replaces: N/A
	Approved: _____ Matt Birch, Chief of Police	

I. POLICY

We are committed to a respect for constitutional rights in the performance of our duties. Our success is based on the respect we give to our communities, and the respect members of the community observe toward law enforcement. To this end, we shall exercise our sworn duties, responsibilities, and obligations in a manner that does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, gender, national origin, ethnicity, age, or religion. All people carry biases: in law enforcement, however, the failure to control our biases can lead to illegal arrests, searches, and detentions, thus thwarting the mission of our department. Most importantly, actions guided by bias destroy the trust and respect essential for our mission to succeed. We live and work in communities very diverse in population: respect for diversity and equitable enforcement of the law are essential to our mission.

All enforcement actions, particularly stops of individuals (for traffic and other purposes), investigative detentions, arrests, searches and seizures of persons or property, shall be based on the standards of reasonable suspicion or probable cause as required by the Fourth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and statutory authority. In all enforcement decisions, officers shall be able to articulate specific facts, circumstances, and conclusions which support probable cause or reasonable suspicion for arrests, searches, seizures, and stops of individuals. Officers shall not stop, detain, arrest, search, or attempt to search anyone based solely upon the person's race, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group. Officers shall base all such actions on a reasonable suspicion that the person or an occupant of a vehicle committed an offense.

All departmental orders are informed and guided by this directive. Nothing in this order limits non-enforcement contacts between officers and the public.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this order is to provide general guidance on reducing the presence of bias in law enforcement actions, to identify key contexts in which bias may influence these actions, and emphasize the importance of the constitutional guidelines within which we operate.

III. DEFINITIONS

Most of the following terms appear in this order. In any case, these terms appear in the larger public discourse about alleged biased enforcement behavior and in other orders. These definitions are intended to facilitate on-going discussion and analysis of our enforcement practices.

A. Bias: Prejudice or partiality which may be based on preconceived ideas, a person's upbringing, culture, experience, or education.

B. Biased policing: Stopping, detaining, searching, or attempting to search, or using force against a person based upon his or her race, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group.

C. Ethnicity: A cluster of characteristics which may include race but also cultural characteristics or traits which are shared by a group with a common experience or history.

D. Gender: Unlike sex, a psychological classification based on cultural characteristics or traits.

E. Probable cause: Facts or apparent facts and circumstances within an officer's knowledge and of which the officer had reasonable, trustworthy information to lead a reasonable person to believe that an offense has been or is being committed, and that the suspect has committed it.

F. Race: A category of people of a particular decent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, or Native American descent. As distinct from ethnicity, race only refers to physical characteristics sufficiently distinctive to group people under a classification.

G. Racial profiling: A law-enforcement initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.

H. Reasonable suspicion: Articulable, objective facts which lead an experienced officer to suspect that a person has committed, is committing, or may be about to commit a crime. A well-founded suspicion is based on the totality of the circumstances and does not exist unless it can be articulated. Reasonable suspicion supports a stop of a person. Courts require that stops based on reasonable suspicion be "objectively reasonable."

I. Sex: A biological classification, male or female, based on physical and genetic characteristics.

J. Stop: The detention of a subject for a brief period of time, based on reasonable suspicion. A stop is an investigative detention.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. General responsibilities

1. Officers are prohibited from engaging in bias based profiling or stopping, detaining, searching, arresting, or taking any enforcement action including seizure or forfeiture activities, against any person based solely on the person's race, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group. These characteristics, however, may form part of reasonable suspicion or probable cause when officers are seeking a suspect with one or more of these attributes. (TBP: 2.01)

2. Reasonable suspicion or probable cause shall form the basis for any enforcement actions or decisions. Individuals shall only be subjected to stops, seizures, or detention upon reasonable suspicion that they have committed, are committing, or are about to commit an offense. Officers shall document the elements of reasonable suspicion and probable cause in appropriate reports.

3. Officers shall observe all constitutional safeguards and shall respect the constitutional rights of all persons.

    a. As traffic stops furnish a primary source of bias-related complaints, officers shall have a firm understanding of the warrantless searches allowed by law, particularly the use of consent. How the officer disengages from a traffic stop may be crucial to a person's perception of fairness or discrimination.

    b. Officers shall not use the refusal or lack of cooperation to justify a search of the person or vehicle or a prolonged detention once reasonable suspicion has been dispelled.

4. All personnel shall treat everyone with the same courtesy and respect that they would have others observe to department personnel. To this end, personnel are reminded that the exercise of courtesy and respect engenders a future willingness to cooperate with law enforcement.

    a. Personnel shall facilitate an individual's access to other governmental services whenever possible, and shall actively provide referrals to other appropriate agencies.

b. All personnel shall courteously accept, document, and forward to the Chief of Police any complaints made by an individual against the department. Further, officers shall provide information on the complaints process and shall make instructions on how to make a complaint available when appropriate.

5. When feasible, personnel shall offer explanations of the reasons for enforcement actions or other decisions that bear on individual's well-being unless the explanation would undermine an investigation or jeopardize an officer's safety. When concluding an encounter, personnel shall thank him or her for cooperating.
6. When feasible, all personnel shall identify themselves by name. When a person requests the information, personnel shall give their departmental identification number, name of the immediate supervisor, or any other reasonable information when appropriate.

7. All personnel are accountable for their actions. Personnel shall justify their actions when required.

B. Supervisory responsibilities

1. Supervisors shall be held accountable for the observance of constitutional safeguards during the performance of their duties. Supervisors shall identify and correct instances of bias in the work of their subordinates.

2. Supervisors shall use the disciplinary mechanisms of the department to ensure compliance with this order and the constitutional requirements of law enforcement.

3. Supervisors shall be mindful that in accounting for the actions and performance of subordinates, supervisors are key to maintaining community trust in law enforcement. Supervisors shall continually reinforce the ethic of impartial enforcement of the laws, and shall ensure that personnel, by their actions, maintain the community's trust in law enforcement.

4. Supervisors are reminded that biased enforcement of the laws engenders not only mistrust of law enforcement, but increases safety risks to personnel. Lack of control over bias also exposes the department to liability consequences. Supervisors shall be held accountable for repeated instances of biased enforcement of their subordinates.

5. Supervisors shall ensure that all enforcement actions are duly documented per departmental policy. Supervisors shall ensure that all reports show adequate documentation of reasonable suspicion and probable cause, if applicable.

6. Supervisors shall facilitate the filing of any complaints about law enforcement service.

C. Disciplinary consequences

Actions prohibited by this order shall be cause for disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

D. Training

1. Officers shall complete all training required by state law regarding bias based profiling.

V. COMPLAINTS

A. The department shall publish instructions on how to make a complaint and make them available at all city facilities and other public functions in the community. The department's complaint process and its bias based profiling policy will be posted on the department's website. Whenever possible, the media will be used to inform the public of the department's policy and complaint process.

B. Complaints alleging incidents of bias based profiling will be fully investigated as described in the Reno City and Department Policies.

C. Complainants will be notified of the results of the investigations when such investigation is completed.

VI. RECORD KEEPING

A. The department will maintain all required records on traffic stops where a citation is issued or where an arrest is made subsequent to a traffic stop pursuant to state law. However, it is the responsibility of the individual officers to enter all applicable racial profiling data in the department's current records management system for all citations and arrests resulting from those traffic stops.

B. The information collected above will be reported to the city council annually.

C. The information will also be reported to TCLEOSE in the required format.

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Chief of Police
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Police and Public Safety Services

Racial Profiling Complaint Form

Definition of racial or biased based profiling

A law enforcement-initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, sex, gender, age, religion, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity. Racial or biased based profiling pertains to persons who are viewed as suspects or potential suspects of criminal behavior. The term is not relevant as it pertains to witnesses, complainants, persons needing assistance, or other citizen contacts.

Acts constituting racial or biased based profiling

acts initiating law enforcement action, such as a traffic stop, a detention, a search, issuance of a citation, or an arrest based solely upon an individual's race, ethnicity, sex, gender, age, religion, or national origin or on the basis of racial, ethnic, or any other stereotypes, rather than upon the individual's behavior, information identifying the individual as having possibly engaged in criminal activity, or other lawful reasons for the law enforcement action.

Instructions

Please write a brief narrative of your complaint as neatly and as detailed as possible in the space provided. Include all the details of the incident involving the alleged racial profiling. You may also use additional sheets of paper if necessary. Please print.

Please make sure you sign and date your statement in front of a Public Notary.

This statement can be turned in at Reno City Hall or mailed to the address provided.

Note: A person commits an offense if with intent to deceive, he knowingly makes a false statement that is material in a criminal investigation and makes the statement to a peace officer conducting the investigation. An offense under this section is a class B misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed $2000 or 180 days in jail, or both such fine and jail. Texas Penal Code 27.08.

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Matt Birch
Chief of Police
matt@renotexas.us

Police and Public Safety Services

PERSON MAKING COMPLAINT

Full Name: _____ Date of Birth: ___/___/_____
(Last, First, Middle) (MM/DD/YYYY)

Address: _____
(Please include your complete address- House number, street or county road name, city, state, and zip code)

Telephone: _____ / _____ / _____
(Home, work, cell, or whatever applicable)

INCIDENT IN QUESTION

Date of incident: ___/ ___/ _____ Day of week: _____ Time: _____ AM or PM
(Please circle one)

Location of incident: _____
(Please include a complete address or describe the location as much as possible)

Officer's name: _____

Type of contact: _____
(I.E. Traffic stop, pedestrian stop, etc...)

Witness name (if applicable): _____

Address: _____
(Please include your complete address- House number, street or county road name, city, state, and zip code)

Telephone: _____ / _____ / _____
(Home, work, cell, or whatever applicable)

Narrative of incident: *Please print and be as neat and as detailed as possible. Thank You!*

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Police and Public Safety Services

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_____

Signature of Complainant: _____

Notary _____

On this _____ day of _____, 20 ___, personally appeared _____, whom on their oath, stated the above facts were true and correct.

_____

Notary Public in and for Lamar County, Texas

Notary Stamp

Note: A person commits an offense if with intent to deceive, he knowingly makes a false statement that is material in a criminal investigation and makes the statement to a peace officer conducting the investigation. An offense under this section is a class B misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed $2000 or 180 days in jail, or both such fine and jail. Texas Penal Code 27.08.